SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 2, 1879, was: Total for the week.

### Who is Sanford E. Church? The Washington Post prints at the head of its editorial columns the following remark-

able paragraph: " Who is this man Banrond E. Chunen, whom the New York city papers are so fond of talking about in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1880? In the name of all that is good, what has this obscure individual done for the Democratic party that it

should thus honor him !" For a journal pretending to a national character, and taking an active part in pol-Ities, to gravely propound such questions as these has created no little surprise. Not to know who SANFORD E. CHURCH is argues one's self unknown. As the choice of the Democratic party of the great State of New York, his name has been presented for the office of President of the United States. As a lawyer he ranked among the very ablest at a distinguished bar. As chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals he has achieved lasting fame. Some of his opinlons are among the most profound ever delivered in the high court over which he presides with singular urbanity and dignity. There is no man in the country more fit to be nominated for President than SANPORD E. CHURCH.

And if nominated he would be elected.

The Grand Diplomatic Style. What should be the style of living of an American Minister at any of the capitals of Europe? Mr. STOUGHTON, who has just resigned the mission to St. Petersburg, has had an interview with our esteemed contemporary, the Times, and he took occasion to speak of the inadequacy of the salary of that office. Here is the language used by

"The salary was high, \$17,500, but the necessary ex penses of the post were much larger. It cost him just souble his salary to live in St. Petersburg, and it cost the American Ministers as much to live in Paris and London To live there in the style that became the representative the way that society there expected of him. A Minister's place was in society and it was the demands of society in entertainments that made the expenses of the office solargely beyond the salary paid by the Government."

Double the salary of \$17,500 a year-that is, \$35,000 a year, or just about \$3,000 a month for every one of the twelve months of the year. A man must live in very distinguished style who expends \$35,000 a year, unless he wastes his money in foolery. He can keep servants and horses, give fine banquets and receptions, dress fashionably, and occupy a grand house on that sum. Even in this opulent city there is but a very small proportion of the population that can afford to live at the rate of \$35,000 a year.

But it seems that society expects an American Minister to live in great style. Now, what have these public functionaries to do with the expectations of the aristocratic society of St. Petersburg or any other capital? They are sent abroad to do what little business their Government requires of them; and it is, for the greater portion of the time, so little and so trivial, that Mr. Lowell, the Minister at Madrid, has lately taken occasion to turn it into ridicule.

We do not agree with Mr. STOUGHTON'S notion that a "Minister's place is in soclety." The arts of diplomatic intrigue do not need to be played by any Minister of the United States. We want nothing from any foreign Government that can be gained only

in that way. We have had Ministers abroad, even in recent times, who did not need double their salary to live upon, and who were able not only to live properly and becomingly within their salary, but to save money out of it. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS rendered highly important services to this country during the late war as Minister at the Court of St. James's; and he never complained that his salary was not ample. Mr. WASHBURNE was an excellent Minister to France, and he lived within his salary. Mr. MARSH, who has been Minister at Rome for nearly twenty years, has not, we venture to say, allowed his expenses to run beyond his salary. We

could easily give other illustrations. If we are to keep up the costly diplomatic service that has become almost useless, we should reduce, instead of enlarging, the salaries of Ministers abroad-reduce them at least to the figure that they stood at in other times, before the rage for display and pretence had taken possession of the official

# England's Granaries in the Northwest.

It is commonly taken for granted that our prairie States are the permanent purveyors of England's food supply, or that they, at least, command a monopoly of grain exports from this side of the Atlantic. Is it. certain that this state of things will continue, and that no fruitful source of production may not be opened within the British dominions? Some facts brought out within the past twelvemonth east much doubt upon this question, and have awakened public at tention to the rich harvests derivable from the British possessions in the Northwest.

It is probable that no alluvial soil on this continent is better suited to the growth of wheat than the meadow lands adjoining the Red River of the North, fourth-fifths of whose tortuous course lies within our own borders. It was not generally understood however, until the fact was demonstrated by recent survey, that this valley constitutes only the insignificant southern extremity of a vast fertile belt. This erable zone, adapted by its conditions of soil and climate to a luxuriant production of the more hardy cereals, sweeps in a northwestern direction, and with a breadth of three hundred miles, along the course of the two Saskatchewan rivers, and thence to the Rocky Mountains, embracing an area of at least 200,000,000 acres, nearly the whole of which is virgin prairie. The large promise of this region has only recently attracted notice, but the published statistics of its wheat crops, to which we will presently refer, have already induced a strong inflow of immigration; moreover, the reports of competent engineers affirm that the difficulties of access and transport can be easily remedied, and that by the construction of a canal, not more than sixtythree miles in length, the entire tract might be brought within the fluvial systems of the St. Lawrence and Mississippl.

Heretofore most of the districts cultivated have lain in the immediate vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, which receives the drainage of what Lord DUFFERIN, in his speech at Manmay be inferred from the fact that last sea-

Bay Company made a trip of over 1,000 miles from the lake along the north branch of that stream. The present outlet of this Northwest water system is the broad and deep but headlong river Nelson, which, issuing from the northeast angle of the Winnipeg reservoir, discharges the surplus waters of the latter into Hudson's Bay. The slope of the Nelson, it appears, does not exceed twenty inches to the mile, which, after all, is not more than is safely contended with on other rivers in Europe and the United States. Its mouth, on salt water, forms a natural, safe harbor, from which, for the last two centuries, a number of vessels have annually sailed for England. Indeed, Port Nelson, although situated in 93° of west longitude, is eighty miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York. There is no question about its accessibility for ocean steamers from June to October, and it only remains to be proved whether these same vessels cannot force a passage up the current of the Nelson waterway, and load their cargoes directly at the mouths of the Saskatchewan, the Red, or the Winnipeg Rivers in the heart of the arable Northwest. This is the natural avenue of discharge, but, as we have said, an artificial channel might be secured without excessive outlay which would bring this

section within the circuit of the St. Law-

rence navigation.

A word as to the relative yield of wheat per acre in the northwest possessions of Great Britain and in the United States. We may here notice the general conclusion reached by climatologists, that the cultivated plants of temperate zones yield the greatest products near the northernmost limits at which they grow. It seems that in southern latitudes the warm spring develops the juices too rapidly, and the plants run into stalk and leaf, to the detriment of the seed-maize, for example, in the West Indies often reaching a height of thirty feet, while it produces only a few grains at the bottom of a spongy cob, too coarse for human food. Whatever be the cause, the registered returns from the Canadian northwest indicate that its soil is unusually prolific. In South Minnesota, twenty bushels is the average crop; in Wisconsin, only fourteen; in Pennsylvania and Ohio. fifteen. North of the Canadian line they get a much larger yield than this. Thus in twenty-seven miles along the Assinibolne River, in 1877, over 400,000 bushels were harvested that averaged above thirty bushels to the acre. Again, the returns from Prince Albert and other new outposts on the Saskatchewan show a yield of forty bushels of spring wheat to the acre, averaging sixty-three pounds to the bushel. Summing up the reports from thirty-four different settlements in 1877, and disregarding the circumstance that a series of heavy rain storms caught the wheat just as it was ripening, we get a general average per acre of 324 bushels, while the mean yield of barley was 424; of oats, 51; of potatoes, 229; and of turnips, 662. It appears that all root crops thrive particularly well, potatoes having returned, in some instances, as high as 600, and turnips 1,000 bushels to the acre. Such are the comparative agricultural ca-

pabilities of the Winnipeg system. Let us now glance at the steps taken to turn it to account through immigration. It must be remembered that this influx dates back only for a year or two, that it must be delayed each season until after the opening of navigation, and may be expected to acquire much greater momentum after the not remote completion of rail communication. As it is, the accession of settlers since 1876 is sufficiently noteworthy; in that year the total sales to 807 colonists footed up 153,000 acres; in 1877 the amount of land distributed to 2,283 applicants was 400,000 acree in the last twelvemonth, on the other hand, it is computed that not less than 3,000,000 acres of wheat land were allotted to actual settlers in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg alone. Very favorable reports come to us, moreover, respecting the character of the immigration. It is said that many of the new comers are well-to-do farmers from the wheat-growing districts price of a brass band. of Ontario, or from northern Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States of the Union. These are men who have sold their homesteads at high prices, and who carry their experience of pioneer life and cultivation to the untouched and more fecund prairies of Mani-

We have pointed out what quantities of fertile soil have been sowed within a recent period. Now, as to the volume of crop that may be looked for, it is estimated after the actual rate of immigration, and the rapid reclamation of the easily-tilled land, that within the next two years 2,000,000 acres of this prairie may be under wheat cultivation, and that the area may be doubled within five years from the present time. This will mean an addition of some 100,000,000 bushels to the wheat products of the world. When we consider that the total importation of wheat-after reducing flour to its equivalent in the whole grain has not averaged for the United Kingdom more than 100,000, 000 bushels per annum, we can measure the influence which the opening of Manitoba is likely to have upon the supply of the English market. It will tend to make the mother country independent of foreign purveyors, and might enable the British Parliament, if, under the stress of industrial depression, it should incline once more to protectionist views, to impose a discriminating duty on imports from the United States.

# The Cincinnati Boy's a'ail.

The newspapers of the alleged Paris of America assert with positiveness and pertinacity that there exists in that town a boy distinguished from all other boys by the possession of a tail-a prolongation of the spinal process, such as is common in the lower orders of animal being, although seldom seen in connection with human kind. The fact of the tail-a rudimentary tail, it is true, but not the less a tall-appears to rest largely on the testimony of Deacon RICHARD SMITH of the Cincinnati Gazette. Up to the present time we have not been furnished by Deacon RICHARD SMITH with all the data needed to form a dispassionate opinton of the case. Although a truly good man, as we are on all occasions glad to testify, he is not a DARWIN or a HAECKEL. and whatever faculty of accurate scientific observation he may have possessed in earlier days, many years of mental anxiety must have impaired his qualifications in that respect. Nevertheless his word carries much weight.

It is not surprising that Deacon RICHARD SMITH's announcement of his young townsman's tail has caused a sensation in Cincin nati. The minds of the people of that city have been turned from the tranquil contemplation of the beauties of the Phonasco fountain, and seized by a terror more terri ble than the dread of a yellow fever epidemie. The grounds of this new terror have itoba, ventured to term the future wheat | been stated in the Cincinnati Gazette and field of the world. The importance of its other local newspapers quite as coherently main feeder, the two-armed Saskatchewan, as can be expected under the circumstances.

America, having evoluted to the highest possible point of civilized development, are now beginning to evolute backward, under the operation of the laws of reaction? Will Cincinnati soon be peopled with a popula-tion all wearing tails? Will the retrogressive process stop at the caudal point? If not, whither are they drifting? These are the tremendous questions that are concerning the neighbors of Deacon RICHARD

SMITH of the Cincinnati Gasette. If a word of encouragement from this distance can ald in averting a panic in Cincinnati, we hasten to say that in our opinion there are yet no serious grounds for alarm. It is possible, and even likely, that for some years to come there may be sporadic cases of tails in Cincinnati. These, perhaps, may be accompanied by further developments in the way of hoofs and horns. In a community where the growing generation is subjected to the influence and example of so diabolical a crew as the wicked partners of Deacon RICHARD SMITH, this is no more than is to be expected. The remedy, however, is plain and simple. We once more entreat the truly good man to purge his office of the presence of S. Rombo Reed, the hereditarily depraved KIDD or KYD, and all the rest of his wicked partners. If he continues to temporize much longer, we cannot be answerable for the consequences.

### Mayor Cooper To-morrow Mayor Cooper has summoned Police Com-

missioner DEWITT C. WHEELER to appear before him to-morrow and give an account of his official transactions in cloth. The remarkable conduct of the then newly

fledged Mayor in refusing to permit Mr. NICHOLS and Gen. SMITH to appear by counsel is fresh in the recollection of every one. It was generally accepted as conclusive proof of his utter unfitness for the office to which he had been elevated by the generous but undeserved confidence of his fellow citizens.

Will Mr. Cooper make a fool of himself again, in the same way, to-morrow? We observe that Mr. WHEELER has employed counsel. Will Mr. Cooper refuse to hear them?

If he does refuse, a storm of righteous

indignation will break afresh over his head. If he hears counsel then it will be said he yields a right to a Republican which he denied to two Democrats. Mr. Coopen would be in a dilemma, and

especially considering that indecision seems to be about all there is of him, he will probably find it difficult to decide what to do.

# Look at Him.

Mr. KEY is on exhibition-Erring Brother KEY, HAYES'S Postmaster-General. He announced this funny fact himself yesterday. He was up in the pleasant Vermont town of Burlington, and of course he was serenaded by the Postmaster place and the brass band. He delivered a speech of gratitude, which will be found among the despatches of the Associated Press in to-day's Sun. The serenade was not a compliment to himself as a person, but as a Postmaster-General; the serenade was proof of "fraternal friendship to the people of the South as long as they respect the mandates of the Constitution and obey the laws made under it." This, then, is what the serenade was; and in that view of the case it was a thing of uncommon importance and impressiveness that deserves to be remembered by the people of the South as long as they respect the Constitution and

Mr. KEY went on to say:

"I am only making a tour as a private citizen, raththan as a public officer. I have been willing to gratify what I conceive to be a pardonable curiosity to see the Postmaster General of the United States."

This curtosity on the part of the serenaders of Burlington was not only pardonable, but admirable. To see such a man i not a privilege that they can enjoy every day. To see the Postmaster-General of the United States-why, this is something worth a serenade! Mr. KEY does well to show himself up in Vermont, and to let the people know what a show they can have for the

The desire to see Mr. KEY will doubtle spread in proportion to the extent in which he shows himself. He will doubtless take advantage of this. He should let himself be seen only for a consideration. He might show himself to Democrats on condition that they vote the Republican ticket, and to Republicans on condition that they will make him a candidate for Vice-President. Or, he should erect a Gospel tent wherever

he goes, and charge an admission fee. Mr. Key should not let spectators look at him too long. If they see him for more than a moment, they will see through himthe poor Fraud!

The City Councils of Providence and Hartford are making strenuous efforts to cut down official expenses. In Providence the salary of Aldermen has been reduced to one dollar a year, while the members of some of the city commissions, whose duties are more honorable than onerous, are expected to serve for nothing. Yet Providence manages to get good men to do public work, and there is no evidence of stealing. Here in New York officeholders from the highest to the lowest receive compensation for in excess of what they could earn in any private capacity, and a suggestion that they ought to serve for oner alone would raise rears of laughter. The proper thing would be to reduce all sala ries in accordance with the principles on which private citizens conduct their business

Congressman Butterworth of Cincinnati was forced to admit to the investigating committee that he raid the notorious Evn Holland two hundred dollars to work in the interests of Republicans on the election day. With childlike simplicity Mr. BUTTERWORTH asked the committee to believe that Holland was hired prevent Democratic frauds. Holland is the leader of a band of repeaters and strikers large enough to turn the senies either way in the First Ohio District, and for sale, through their chief, to the highest bidder. He was convicted of repeating in 1877 and sent to jail, and was pardoned by HAYES. Now he turns up as an employee of the Republican party in an election in which the Republican candidate was

In admitting that he paid money to HOLLAND, BUTTERWORTH practically confesses that he was not honestly elected.

If vellow fever continues to attack Memphis negroes with fatal results the scourge may not prove quite such a free-subsistence jubilee as was anticipated by the colored

Saturn is favorably situated for observaion now. At about 2 A. M. it is well elevated above the horizon, being nearly on a line be tween Jupiter and Mars, but nearer the latter. It is so inclined that the under side of its wonderful rings is presented toward the earth at an obtuse angle to the line of right. Any telescope that will bear a magnifying power of 40 diame ers will show these rings, but to give a satisfactory view of this wonderful planet a teleof at least three inches clear aperture and of the best construction is required. With a Brane telescope of 3% inches the writer has frequently within the past two or three weeks seen the division between the two rings, near the ends, the broad-shaded belts on the ball of What does th's awful tall mean? Does it the planet, the black shadow that the ball casts son a steamer belonging to the Hudson's signify that the inhabitants of the Paris of on the rings on the side away from the sun,

and the delicate shadow of the rings on the ball, and, under favorable circumstances, five of the eight moons that circle around this mag-

aificent, ringed world. Those who wish to get a view of Saturn should improve the opportunity now presented, as it is the most favorable that will occur this year. Not until 1882 and '88 will the rings be widely

Medical experts have pronounced one of our New York policemen a maniac. Further investigations in the same line might perhaps furnish an excuse for some of the clubbing that as been going on.

GRANT wants to get back to the White House, not for four years only, but for the remainder of his life; and to make him perma-nent President is the hidden purpose of the third-term plotters, of the men who grew rich

under the vulgar and corrupt rule of Grantism. That is what a third term means—the subversion of our system of government to gratify the just for power of a military chieftain whose head has been turned by ceaseless adulation at home and abroad, and the reopening of the doors of the Treasury to admit the vilest gang that ever infested Washington. It is what the third-term conspirators are saying in private. It is even the boldly declared purpose of some of the more impudent of them. They do not want GRANT again for President. They want him for King and for life.

Very naturally, the Duke of ABGYLL sympathizes with those degraded Republicans, for he is an aristocrat and a monarchist, the fatherin-law of a Princess, and a skeptic regarding democratic institutions. But we assure the Duke of ARGYLL that not all nor many American citizens are snobs and dirt-eaters. The people have no "strong wish that Gen. GRANT should again become the Chief Executive Magistrate of your republic," but the majority of them have the strong determination to defeat his ambition to play the monarch here after the fashion which has so fascinated him during his European travels.

Thank heaven we are not fated to endure that disgrace!

There is a renewal of the rivalry for the English mission that existed among the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania when Mr. WELSH was appointed to it, and the former candidates are coming to the front again, with appetites sharpened by long fasting. HARTRANFT was shelved in the Post Office at Philadelphia, as a short way of disposing of his importunate demands for recognition and his presumptuous aspirations for high honors. He is an applicant, of course, and is likely to remain so. Mr. MACVEAGH, Son-in-law of SIMON CAMEBON, is an expectant. He was the active member of the Louisiana Commission, and was most confided in to manipulate the arrangement by which a Legislature was made to order out of the fragments of conflicting parties.

The special instructions of Mr. Evants on this point have never been divulged. They were sent by telegraph to New Orleans at the critical moment, and the manuscript was soon after the possibility of its being discovered by a Congressional committee. MacVEAGH is the custodian of that secret, and it gives him a hold on the Fraudulent Administration which he knows how to utilize. Congress refused to foot the bill which John Sherman sent in for the expenses of the Louisiana Commissioners. This fact increases MacVEAGH's claims to consideration.

GALUSHA A. GROW, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be urged for the racancy. The Republicans have heretofore put him off with empty honors, which his friends are far from being satisfied with. He was President of the recent convention to nominate a State Treasurer, and has served in that capacity on former occasions.

The choice of the Ring would be M. S. QUAY. the present Secretary of the Commonwealth. It the Administration is disposed to make terms with the Camerons, this important mission will be offered as the basis of reconciliation. In any event, it will be huckstered as most of the publie patronage has been. It does not often happen that two great missions like those to London and St. Petersburg are vacant at the same time, and it is still rarer that the same Execu-tive should fill them twice inside of two years And to these two may be added that at Berlin belonging to the same class.

I am glad to get back, and am satisfied to rehereign countries can do so, and learn by experience what to ave learned. I feel better since I have reached my own white folks.

In the above words Laura Lane, a negro girl who went from Georgia to Liberia in 1877, summed up the result of her experience. Miss LANE's conclusions are probably not different from those of most persons a have tried to better their condition by emigrating from the United States to some foreign land. A man or woman who cannot make a living in America would find it difficult to get along anywhere,

A committee of the Georgia Legislature have been investigating frauds in regard to the disposal of wild lands in that State. Their report contains three hundred and thirty pages, besides an appendix and supplementary report covering ninety-six pages. The Macon Trie graph and Messenger, commenting upon the contents of this voluminous production, says:

"That there have been huge frauds perpetrated does not admit of the shadow of a doubt, and now it rests with the Legislature to ferret them out and bring to condign numbrane the men who have swindled the State, besides, if lossitie, forcing them to disgorge their illection gains. For several of the parties, if the evidence elucted by the Committee can be substantiated, the penitentiary is the most fitting abode for a long term of years."

Georgia has shown energy in the prosecution of delinquent officials without regard to party, color, or previous condition, and it is very likely that those guilty of complicity in the land frauds will have an opportunity to do the State some service.

The Police Commissioners of Columbus, Ohio, have a summary way of dealing with policemen of the Clubber WILLIAMS sort. coliceman named McGBATH knocked down and kicked a soldier named McGRADY, whom he had arrested. The policeman put in the usual excuse, to the effect that the prisoner was rough and abusive, and that he clubbed him in order to quiet him. The Police Commissioners voted, owever, to drive the clubber out of the ranks as a warning to those of his fellows who might feel tempted to perpetrate similar outrages. The club is not recognized as a sedative outside of New York city.

# Edwin Forrest to Harness.

From the Ture, Field and Farm. Edwin Forcest made a performance on Mon day last which, by many people, will be considered as surpassing anything he had before done. He trotted a mtie in 2 13%, in barness, on the three-quarter track near Tarrytown, N. Y., driven by Mr. A. A. Bonner whose wright is 171 pounds. He made the first quarter in 0.33, the half in 1.30%, the three-quarters in 1.40%. and the full mile in 2 13%. Yet we do not consider this so wonderful as his performance of the week previous, when he drew a wagon around the same track in 2:15% this occusion he was driven in the presence of a num ber of gentlemen from New York, and timed by Mr. Paul Dans, Mr. Alter Bonner, and Mr. John Murphy, the

### Mr. John Kelly Declines-The Express Will Not Support Him.

From the Erening Espress, Ang 2. inous contemporary, THE SUN, sugcere are excellent reasons why Mr John Kell cere are excellent reasons why Mr John Kell cere such an homer. One of them is sufficient, according to all accounts, must be over rule of He is Capitalise and the city, and has at Judes in connection with that off we been repeatedly informed by Tus. Silv vergences, papers that he is the Research of the Capitalise and the connection of the sup to be sears in a connect with the sup to be sears in a connect with the sup to be sears in a connect with the sup to be sears in a connect with for tovering.

Mr. John Kelly is not our candidate. We serve notice beforehand that he cannot have our support.

Two More Cornectiont Buttlesnakes.

From the Hestford Characat. A man named Canfield, mowing on the Red-path place in Restonia firdge, accovered a rathernake, not place in Restonia firdge, accovered a rathernake, the confidence of this, but he issued it down with the heat of tracks of this, but he is not come and killed it. Canfield restonic it until some one came and killed it. Canfield restored in the first principles came upon another "rather," which is a remainder shouldered his explica and went here, vowing that nothing could induce him to work in that field again. WHAT IS GOING ON IN BUROPE

Prince Bismarck has gone to Kissingen rest after his late extraordinary labors, and drink the agreeable waters of that noted spa. The parliamentary crisis is ended, and he can look back at his leisure upon one of the most remarkable feats of administrative statesman-able in his career. In revolutionising the par-Hamentary system of the country, relieving the Reichsrath of even the little pretence to consequence that it possessed, establishing a method of arbitrary protection that completely disorganises and isolates the whole commercial structure of Germany, increasing the already enormous military burden of the nation by the addition to the army of 80,000 men, and subsidizing the States by an ostensibly libera division of the revenues, he has given the latest and most striking instance of what constitute the political expedients of the "blood and iron" form of government. The German empire is his creation, and this last achievement affords another link in the chain of abso lutism by which he seeks to strengthen the

foundations upon which it reposes. Prince Bismarck cares nothing for political economy as expounded by John Stuart Mill, and t is but natural that the free trade instincts of Great Britain are aroused by his action to a pitch of the greatest excitement. The new tariff closes Germany to the great industries of Russia, Austria, and England, and will make the German States, as the Chancellor believes, look hereafter to each other for the supply of such wants as heretofore have been satisfied from foreign sources. This isolation, according to English journals, is precisely what he desires to attain, and they point out, foreseeing that Germany will henceforth be of no value at all to its neighbors, that the effect of it will be to make the country "like a huge fort, within the walls of which the soldiers grow sufficient potatoes and corn to supply their modest wants, and from which they can sally with great convenience and advantage as necessity or caprice may dictate."

In fact it seems that, the most enduring of national Governments being that of China, the German Chancellor wants to model his empire is nearly as possible upon the same highly civilized plan. No one need be in any doubt as to his views, since there is no ambiguity about his policy. His idea of the empire is very frankly expressed. It is not to imply a union of the great German people, which would be a merely necessary incident of his system, but a union of the German sovereigns. This is encouraging to the thoughtful philosophers who have noted the intellectual growth of Germany and hoped for the attainment of conditions of social improvement more conducive to real progress. It also affords occasion for serious contemplation of the results that must ensue when all Germany shall have been properly Prussianized. Nothing is more certain than that for the student of contemporary history there is no more interesting problem than that of which Prince Bismarck believes he now holds and controls the solution. There is only one unknown quantity in it, and that is the temper of the German people. But it is held in Europe by all statesmen and, with great appearance of wisdom, that there is no one that well understands the Germans as he.

Another figure of State has gone to another watering place, under conditions what different. Ismail Pasha is at Naples with a civil list of \$750,000 a year, a very comfortable harem, any number of trustworthy eunuchs, and such other poor consolations as deposed potentates are not always afforded. He looks back sadly to Egypt, whence he has been forever banished, and he watches with mingled feelings the opening of the silly Punch and Judy show, in which his son, Tewilk, is the leading puppet, inside of which the hands of France and England are jealously striving for the supremacy of his control. There was an extraordinary scene on the occasion of Ismail's departure; the public demonstrations of affection and regret were surprising, and showed that he had endeared himself greatly to his followers and to all about his person. He will long be regretted in Egypt. He was bad ruler—in the sense that he wholly failed; but personally he had excellent qualities, of which, unfortunately for him, history is not likely to make much account

According to Mr. Labouchére, the following is a free translation from an Arab newspaper pub-

lished at Cairo:

Serse: The Addience Chamber at Abdin. Trecon and Lascelles, having recommended abdication, have left longer Richers sends for Barrot Fasha: "Son of a dog the sends for Barrot Fasha: "Son of a dog the sends for Barrot Fasha: "Son of a dog the sends of the Consilistic of the Secretary in the Consilistic of the Secretary of the Secretary," "Parton, sire," replied the Secretary, "but the promised cash was not furtheomize, and—que voulez-vous, Monseigneur!"

Ismael dog, —ob, provider of improper characters, order my yacht and but thy wire meet me at Naples. At least she understands how a salad should be prepared. But ist mese thy face no more. Alasi Nutar, Riaz, and is.
larrot dog :- To hear is to obey, Effendi. But fear not larrot dog :- To hear is to obey, Effendi. But fear not harrow from France brooks no rivalry here, and she Harrist and the second second

This allusion to a salad, explains Truth, is based upon a story current in Cairo, according to which Barrot once, at a dinner party, served his wife up on a large plate, surrounded with green leaves.

Perhaps one of the most curious examples of he deleterious effect that is produced upon the indifferently educated by the unrestrained perusal of obituary verse is afforded by a recent murder case in England. John Biggs, a young millwright of Evington, kept company with Mary Ann Bromwich, a mill hand. They were greatly attached to each other. One day in June they took a half holiday from the mill, walked together in the country, plucked white haw thorn blossoms, and John, with his heart bursting with poetry, cut Mary Ann's throat Having accomplished this to his satisfaction and disposed of the body in a ditch, he prepared on the following day to "put his head on the line," by which is meant that he designed to throw himself in front of a locomotive. He was arrested, however, and in his pocket was this letter, which contains the only disclosure of motive that appeared in the trial, but which both the presecution and the Judge failed to note or

call attention to: Call satisfation to;

Thear Mother: I bid you and all farewell, and I hope that this will be a lesson to all or my brouthrene and sisters and I hope that tone of them will take my steps, and it stop to the will me and never to into a publick class solvers of with any stris a tall for you may be the satisface of the will all any stris a tall for you may be the satisface of the strip of the str

Like a filly fair and green.

Soon cut down and no more seen.

Beloved she was, in pere also file.

Her like was craved but tied denied.

Weap not for me but pray repent;

She was not yours, but only lent.

Dry ap your bare and weep no more.

I am not lost, but gone below.

Gold bless you all, ucle, harnt, mother, sisters, brother, not nather.

and indice.

My portrate is at Randall's, and fetch Polly home as soon as soon and in the Dyke slong that new road asgos to Eventon rite down the Kinberstone road and do berry her with me if you please. Go bless all of you.

J. Biggs.

They have arranged to hang John. When the Judge announced the fact to him he observed, 'Ain't I happy now!"

M. Paul de Cassagnac is in high dudgeon over

the conduct of Prince Napoleon in refusing to visit the Empress Eugenie after the funeral of the young Prince. The tone which the Pags adopts in consequence indicates that the Bonapartists are as widely divided as ever. Some curious reports are in circulation about the course adopted by the French Government to prevent any special significance being attached in England to the occasion of the Prince's obsequies. The Estafette, a Bonapartist journal, challenges a contradiction of the following statement: "The Comte de Montebello, the French Charge d'Affaires, received on Thurs-July 10, no less than thirty-three despatches from his Government urging him to impress on the English Cabinet that no guns should be fired at Prince Louis Napoleon's he having never reigned in France. It was by the Queen's personal orders hat a salute was fired at Spithead. The Under-Secretary of State, with whom he remonstrated, said that the Spithead salute had greatly prejudiced the question. However, the Ministers were still considering the matter. They so far agreed with the French Government that no guns were fired at Woolwich, but according to

the Estafette, the Queen sent for Lord Beacons field and expressed great displeasure at this omission; and the Prince of Wales, who was present at the interview, said: 'My lord, I was going as a private gentleman to the funeral of the son of an illustrious lady, my friend, but now you force me to put on my field marshal' uniform.' On the following day all the Corps Diplomations hung out flags half-mast high, but the Comte de Montebello, by order, hoisted the French flag at the top of the flagstaff."

# A REMARKABLE SUIT.

One of the most memorable of those carsons of Matt Morgan's which for a while made the fortune of the extinct London Tomahank, depicted the "Race to Ruin" in the form of a barouche and four on its return from th Derby. It did not need much knowledge of events of the day in London to discover that young Spendthrift, filling a bumper of champagne, was the last Marquis of "the ancien and time honored" house of Hastings, or that the Mephistophelian-looking companion who accompanied him was Mr. Padwick, his "man of business." Mr. Padwick, whether rightly or wrongly, got the credit of having wrecked the ortunes of this young nobleman when he went to his grave at twenty-six, and thenceforward 'Anancial agent" (as he is described in some Scotch law proceedings begun last month in the case of The Duke of Hamilton vs. Padwick and others) found bigger fish to fry.

His Grace of Hamilton and Brandon, remier Duke of Bootland, and a Duke of England to boot, has property of the value of over £150,000 a year, and is the representative of that magnificent noble whom Thackeray has made famous as the suitor of the lovely "Trix." in "Esmonde." His father married the Emperor Napoleon's first cousin, and, during the Second Empire, chiefly resided at Paris, where he died in 1863, in consequence of a fall while leaving the Maison Dorée, after a wager as to who could drink the greatest number of petits while a minor, "Lord of himself."

When, in March, 1866, he came of age, and wanted money, Mr. Padwick took him in hand, got himself appointed trustee of the estate, and, by degrees, became the comptroller of the entire property, even to being appointed deputy keeper of Holyrood Palace, of which the Duke is hereditary keeper. In 1873 the Duke married, when Mr. Padwick was reappointed comp troller of the property, and had a bond for \$200,000 given him in requital for eight years' services. The Duke at that time also granted him a discharge as trus-tee of his estate. This he did merely on Padwick's assurance that all was right A few months ago Mr. Padwick informed Mr. Jamieson, the law agent of the estates, that it had become necessary to raise a further large sum on the property, upon which the debt had within a few years grown from \$1,500,000 to over\$3,500,000. This probably led to a serious reenstrance with the Duke by Mr. Jamieson, and at length the former's suspicions were aroused. sedings are accordingly taken to invali Proceedings are accordingly taken to invalidate the discharge granted by the Duke on the plea that it was obtained under false pretences, and it is further claimed that so far from Mr. Padwick being a creditor of the Duke to the x-tent of the \$200,000 for which he gave a bond, it will be found on investigation that the balance is in his Grace's favor. The proceedings are likely to lead to startling disclosures, and to last a long time. Mr. Padwick is one of the most notorious persons of the period in England, so that, apart from the Duke, great interest attaches to the suit.

# CHEAP COAL FOR THE POOR.

A Capitalist's Generous Scheme to Reduce

the Bucket Price One-Half. It is estimated that the poor, in buying coal by the scuttle and pailful, pay at the rate of about \$10 a ton for it. A capitalist of this city, who desires to conceal his name, has lately taken advantage of the reduced summer rates and purchased 500 tons of Scranton and Lackawanna screened coal for distribution in small quantities during the coming December, January, and February at the rate of \$5 a ton. This penses, without profit to himself. The depot will be on the North River, at the foot of Fourteenth street, and horses and wagons will be purchased for the delivery. The coal will be sold only in sacks of one hundred pounds each, and delivered at the homes of purchasers. It will be either dumped upon the sidewalk or placed in such receptacles as they may bring. Payment is to be made solely in tickets. No money will be received. The tickets represent 5 cents, 10 cents, and 25 cents, and have been engraved by the American Bank Note Company to avoid fraudulent imitation. The signature of a well-known and wealthy banker of this city has been lithographed upon them as a security for their value. The principal office for their purchase is at the coffee and reading room, 14 Bowery, established last year, and under charge of John Moir. Tickets can be had also at a number of grocers', bakers' and teenth street, and horses and wagons will be room, 14 Bowery, established last year, and under charge of John Moir. Tickets can be had also at a number of grocers', bakers' and butchers' shops in various neighborhoods below Fourteenth street, which are specified in the circular to be issued. In these shops there will also be tin boxes, in which orders for coal can be placed to be called for. Blanks will be furnished in the shops for filling out orders, and if the buyers cannot write the shockeepers will fill them out. These shop-keepers will take the trouble specified in their own interest, as individuals seeking coal will be likely to make purchases of other articles. Coal will not be delivered until the third day after the receipt of the order, and only below Fourteenth street, as there will not be wagons enough to traverse the entire city. Persons north of Fourteenth street desiring coal can procure it at the yard, but only through tickets. It is thought that the purchase of tekets will foster a habit of foresight and economy. If the experiment should prove successful, it will be conducted on a very large scale during the winter of 1880-81, and perhaps be extended to other articles of general consumption.

### HOW CAPT. AKEY SAVED HIS LIFE. Facing Fifty Cocked Revolvers Without a From the Eureka Leader.

Pacing Pitty Corked Revolvers Without a Tremmor of Loss of Color.

Promote Description and the color.

Capt. Akoy, who killed a man in Novada the other day, was minime in Tuolumea County. Cal., when the war broke out, and, with a number of other residents, volunteered his services. A company was raised, all cool and, and the was elected Captain. Much to their disappoint-California, and they were ordered to Hummids Bay. Akoy's head was turned by the authority conferred upon him, and he began a series of petty persecutions which almost drove his men beyond the limits of normaling until it passed resolved to end it. This resolve took the form of a determination never to obey another command of Akey's. This was nothing more not less than multiy, and was parniciable with doubt, which they had ground and suffered so long.

An order had been received by proseed from Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Heal Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Heal Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Humbodt Bay to Red Humbodt Bay to Humbodt Bay

#### Aged One Hundred and Seven. Mrs. Janu Ann Effingham, who recently died

n Ocean Grove, N. J., of a parally in stroke, it is said, was 107 years of age. She was the dicther of fitteen children, fee of whim are yet living in New Jersey. She was a number of the Methodist Church for eighty-seven years

Sure, safe, present, and thorough are the characteristics of Dr. Javie - Carminative Halsam. Its marit has made it known everywhere for years as a standard curstive for Cramps, Diarrhos, Cholera Morbie, and advesses of the lowers, it is besides analy administered to children, being agreeable to the taste—adm

POT '

BUNBRAMS.

The handsome candidate of the Repub-

tean party for Governor of Maine, Mr. D. F. Davis, is the

-The Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, who resently died, left his family in such circumstances that a subscription is being made to aise funds for them. -About a year ago the Jews of Oakland, Cal , consecrated a new and beautiful synagogue. The edifice is much admired, but as yet no rabbi has been se-

ared to take charge of it. -Bishop Crowther has received an autograph letter from the King of Helcium, someratelating him on the successful missionary work he has done among the Africans along the river Niger.

-Dr. Fowler says in the Christian Adva-

cus that "sanctification is a theological per on which any man can hang his best experiences, and still leave room for any better experiences he may find."

—Senator Hill of Georgia is a Methodist class leader. He has blue eyes, sandy hair unged with gray, and a preacher-like expression. His voice is clear

and sharp, and he uses it when he goes to meeting -Brother Inskip has been holding a hollness camp meeting in Iowa. What most chieft, fills his soul with delight is that he found so many of the breth-ren enjoying that state of grace which he describes by the words "fully saved."

-In a Massachusetts village, near Spring-—In a Massachusects village, near Spring-field, all the four Protestant churches are to be closed until September. The four ministers have core off for a vacation, and no provision is made meanwhite for visib-ing the sick or for functals.

-The Arch-Diocesan Seminary of Cintinnati. Mount St. Mary's of the West, is to be closed as a matter of economy. Archinshop Purcell gives official announcement of this. The institution has a heavy debt, and there is a full supply of priests for the missions of -The Jewish parents of a young lady

who was recently married in San Francisco celebrated, the event by giving new clothes to all the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and a sumptuous collation to all the orphans who were well enough to partake of it. They also performed other deeds of charity.

—The Sunday School Times says that such ideas are prevalent among secular journalists as that "Bishop De Schweinitz of the United Brethren in

Christ has gone to Germany to establish a branch of the Reformed Episcopal Church; or that Dr. John Hall, at a memorial service after the death of Dr. Charles Hodge, offered prayer for the repose of his soul." -The names Henson and Hanson are so much alike that some people might think they could be rolled into one. Yet Brother Henson of Philadelphia de-

clines to accept the call of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. The Hanson Place Church has seen a difficult one to manage ever since it was so greatly enlarged in size at an expense of nearly \$20,000 -"It was a very informal affair," wrote the rural historian to the editor of the local taper, con-cerning a pleasant entertainment which had taken place at the house of the new pastor. The wicked compositor and the careless proofreader made it read, "It was a

ow what is to be done to the parson who has such

hings at his house. -The Presbyterian church at Trenton. which fell a victim to the incendiary rocket on the night of the Fourth, is to be rebuilt in better style than feenerly. The brethren are advised to build an iron steeple instead of the combustible sort like that which made such beautiful fireworks when the church went dewn. An iron steeple costs more than a wooden one, but it is wise to have it, even if the brown-stone carvings have to be less elaborate, or the freecoes on the inner walls les esplendent with gorgeous polychromatic device

—Some of the young Turks have been caught in a little trick on the Protestant missionaries. These young gentlemen have been sent some to this country and some to England to be educated, with a view of becoming missionaries when they return to their native land. But now it seems that the sly fellows have picked up more of a medical education than a theological one. On returning to Turkey they neglect missionary work for the practice of medicine. There is no money in being missionaries, but the life of a physician is profitsble. The missionaries gravely shake their heads, and will be more careful in the future.

-Another baptizing match has taken place in Madison, Ga., the colored pastor of the Saptist church officiating, and hurrying about 150 converts un-der the water and out again in somewhat less than half a minute for each one. No convert who is thus hurried through a sacred ordinance can feel a high de-gree of respect for the church to which he is admitted. There is no good reason for postponing a baptismal ser-vice until so many converts have to be immersed at once. Better to have a dozen or two haptized tigether until all have been attended to. Such large baptismal services have too much of a sensational element in them.

-Bishop Simpson is severe on ministers inwilling to have them for pastors, and that in many Christian homes they are unwelcome as guests. He does not see the propriety of a brother who smokes, chewa, and apits intruding himself as a comforter into the cham-ber of an invalid. He says that in many instances the offence to the invalid by the unsavory perfume of the Bishop moreover says that he knows of instances of

promising young men who by overindulgence in the weed, have been sent to untimely graves.

—A novel enterprise called "The People's Church" is being built in Boston. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, its pastor, has secured ten-cent contributions from over 100,000 persons by selling to each of them an and vided interest in the congigantic photograph album. Persons contribution a dol lar or more to this master outherns of art may send their portraits, or the picture of store, or office, or factory, with any personal statement, or business card. The Sunday school children are taking a lively interest it this remarkable album, with prospects of speedily bling it up. The idea is a pleasant variety on strawberry lest wals, ice cream parties, and oyster soup receptions, and is in every respect incomparably preferable to incurring a mortgaged debt.

-To-day's Sunday school lesson is of "The Ministry of Reconciliation," and is written in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, fifth chapter verse. his death on the cross. It teaches that the professing Christian is a new man, leaving behind him the evi things of his former sintul experience, and living for the honor of the Redeemer, by whose ment he has entered into a new life. He is controlled and governed by the love of Christ. The message of love is to all men to be reconciled to God, assuring forgiveness and welcome to all who repent of their sins and accept offers of mercy The lesson is one of great simplicity, and within the com preheusion of the average Sunday school pupil Next Sunday's lesson is on "The Fruit of the Spirit," in the Milh chapter of Gallatians. Teachers should be day offer

tember. The closing is nominally in order that the tall ing may be cleaned, but everybelly knows that a very large church can be thoroughly knows that a very large church can be thoroughly shows that a very large church can be thoroughly be and in a week of less the average pay of a "supply" is from two of his dis larga Sumlay down to grapholars. Hardly and reserve the church pays less than was, a though there are excel-tional instances, such as that of a steepled concern which cromised a minister five dollars for two scrollforgot to pay him at all. A few very aristociation churches pay fifty dellars a Sunday. Our Stockies church, recently bereaved of its pastor, has w the summer the services of a theological or fessor a seventy-five dollars a Surday a rure bit of good or a this brother, considering that so many good one of getting nothing.